THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
two DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.34 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in he county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on mand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 23
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 14

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.0	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—D. F. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. G. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gro s, Cashier.
Firs Na tional Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Associa ion—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tus in, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunda School—9 a. m.
Pra er Mee ing—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minis er—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Pra er Mee ing—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minis er—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Mee ing—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Pra er Mee ing—Every Tuesday evening a 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gorley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—9 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Pra er Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 13, '76.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept. 8, '76.-1lm.

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANGO RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. ☞Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.
HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct. 6, 76.-1y. S & W

PATENTS.
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-tf S & W

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73

S. U. FUNK. I. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, 77-1y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6,'74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent s Building. April 10,'74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. B. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 1, 75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, 75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,700,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,500,000
Atlas of Hartford	8 0,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block.
July 21

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, RICARD SODA, &c., &c.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

FLORENCE OIL STOVE,
FOR SUMMER COOKING.
THE BEST SAFEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL. Costing less than two cts. per hour for fuel.
NO UNNECESSARY HEAT! NO ODOR!
Send for circular and price list to WILSON & MILLER, 1210 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.
May 25, 1877-4w a

PATENTS.
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $25 in advance, balance $30 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
May 4, '77-3m fw co Washington, D. C.

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting high fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Precursor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest, &c. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, pethera, fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed, but in the cough is loosened the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has power and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made

DR. SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and no stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; was different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to scatter comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my business. Any person doubting the truth of the above state ent will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweeney's Refinery,
Ridge road, below Master, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 30th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boverstown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this town, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of $5.

☞Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

Is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent in females. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,
HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Pruritus, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I procured a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief and in short time effected a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once, as I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Russel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 234 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment
is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, dandruff, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH.

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stooped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use. Also a full account of the ori in and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it; it is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using
London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Rein- Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair Hair Restorer
London	——— Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness Hair Restorer
London	——— Hair Restorer
London	and beauty. Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty
of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores gray locks, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
June 22 '76-1y

Poetical.

SUMMER.

Lo! lazy Summer, swartly, in the sun
Lies panting, with bare breasts, upon the hills,
Swathing her limbs in hazes warm and dun,
Where splendors into dusky splendors run,
And sultry glory all the heaven o'erills.

Not a white dimple stirs amid the corn,
Not a low ripple shivers through the leaves:—
Since, wrapped in cold and crimson gleams unshorn,
Came, flashing through the east, the regal morn,
No throated twitterings gurgle round the eaves.

Flooded in sunny silence sleep the kine:
In languid murmurs brooklets float and flow;
The quaint farm gables in the rich light shine,
And round them jasmined honeysuckles twine,
And close beside them sun-flowers burn and blow.

Amid the growing heat I lie me down,
And into visions swarms the moted air:
Gleams up before me many a famous town,
Pillared and crested with a regal crown
Outshimmering in an orient purple glare:

Lo! lowly Tadmor, burning in its sands—
Baalbeck and Babylon;—I see slow streams
Gliding by mosque and minaret,—see the gleams
Of seas in sunset—slips of strands,
And drowsy Bagdad buried deep in dreams;—

See swarthy monarchs flushed in purple rings
Of silken courtiers:—through half-open doors
Catch the spice odors, and the cool of springs
Leaving forever in a maze of wings,
See light forms dancing over pearly floors:

Sleeping seraglios, spire and frondious dome
Winking in drowsy splendor all the day,—
See forest haunts where flash the lions roam,—
See thirsty panthers splashed in bloody foam,
Leap terrible as lightnings on their prey;

Or stand with Cortez on a mountain peak
Above the Aztec city,—see unrolled
Gem-threaded shores of Montezuma weak,—
See the white temples swarming thick and sleek
And sunny streets stretch up by towers of gold;

See silken sails float by, ambrosial,
Laden with spices, up a Persian glen:
Or stand on Lebanon, 'mid the cedars tall,
Or hear the soft and silver fall
Of water down a jut of Darien.

But lo! a waking shiver in the trees,
And voices 'mid the hay-cocks in the glen,
The sun is setting; and the crimson seas
Are shaken into splendor by the breeze,
And all the busy world is up again!

—*London Athenæum.*

WITH THEE.

BY W. W. ELLSWORTH.

I'd rather walk through shower with thee,
Than with another when the air
Is soft with summer, and as fair
The heavens above us as a sea
Of dim, unfathomed sapphire, where,
Slow drifting on a liquid sky,
The white-sailed ships of God float by.

Sweeter in storm to be with thee,
Dark waters 'round us, and the roar
Of breakers on an unseen shore
Resounding louder on the lee,—
Than with another, sailing o'er
A rippling lake, where angry gale
May never rend the silken sail.

Scribner for June.—

Miscellaneous.

THE SERPENTS OF FLORIDA.

You may spend the whole winter fishing and hunting in Florida, and not see a snake. This is easily explained. For years the peninsula has been a vast cattle range. During spring and autumn, cow boys burn the dry prairies and savannas to keep the grass fresh and green. These fires spread to the scrub and hammocks, and thousands of reptiles perish. On walking over the blackened ground, it is not uncommon to see the tail of a dead snake protruding from a mole hole. Caught by the fire in an effort to escape, he is burned to death.

Of the different species of snakes only two are thought to be poisonous. They are the moccasin and the rattlesnake. Their venom readily yields to the whisky treatment if taken in time, although this in a measure depends upon the location of the bite. It is said that a man in Alachua county died within five minutes after being bitten. The reptile's fangs struck him in the neck while he was sleeping, and ejected poison into the jugular vein. Moccasins are divided into four classes, the cotton-mouth, the stump-tail a water moccasin, similar to our water pilot, and an upland moccasin, resembling a copperhead in shape, and fully as deadly. I gather this information from the natives and from five winters of personal experience.

The rattlesnake is divided into two families. The most virulent is the ground rattler. It is between twelve and twenty inches long, and not much larger than a common lead pencil. It coils, springs its tiny rattle, and jumps the same as its larger brother. Its skin is a bright black in color; but the diamond marks are not so clearly defined as the big rattler. During the hot summer days it lies under sand-sweeping palmetto fans, or creeps into gardens and sleeps in the shade of the cabbages and bananas. In clearing up litter, a man might easily pick up one unawares. Lieut. Wright, of the United States Coast Survey, tells me that he found them very numerous in the salt water marshes between Dummitt's grove and Banana creek. In one day he crushed two beneath his boot heel. Last summer Dr. Fox and Capt. Sams of New Smyrna were running a wild cat on a small palmetto island, between the East Channel and Devil's Elbow, at the entrance of Mosquito Lagoon. They had fired the hammock, and as they stood in the marsh grass awaiting the frightened game, the Doctor said:

"I hear a big rattlesnake; but he's a long distance off."

The Captain listened. "That's a ground rattler," he said. "I know the sound too well. Don't stir, for he may be mighty close to us."

The warning was heeded. After careful search they found the deadly little reptile coiled at their feet, on a mat of dead grass. Its tail was flying like the 'wings of a humming-bird, and it was ready to strike on the least motion. The breech of a gun quickly crushed its head. It was fifteen inches long, about the size and color of a stick of licorice, and had nine rattles, so small that they would go into a needle-case.

The genuine rattlesnakes grow to a monstrous size, and their colors are more brilliant than those of the Northern species. They have been killed twelve feet long, and as large around as a stovepipe. Capt. Devall of Palatka avers that he saw one, twenty odd years ago, with forty-seven rattles. Incredible as this may seem, Col. Pratt, of the Palatka *Herald*, declares that he has seen one with fifty-two. These serpents frequent high sandy ridges, and occasionally lurk in gardens and in ploughed fields. They have even been known to make their way into barns and houses. The beach scrub, where seldom burned, is alive with them. Some monsters have been killed on Anastasia Island, opposite St. Augustine. In the spring I have counted in one day, on the beach between Canaveral and Indian river inlet, ten freshly shed skins.

After one rattlesnake is killed, another is found near it. If the body of the dead reptile is dragged through the house or across a cattle pen, its mate is pretty sure to take up the trail and follow it. Through the winter these snakes are dormant. They live in holes made by the gopher and the land turtle, and are concealed in many of the old coquina ruins dotting the eastern coast. As the summer approaches, they pair off and hunt in couples. The numberless trails in the scrub and savannas made by deer, coons, wildcats, and otters are their favorite lurking places. Here they lie in ambush, and many an unfortunate rabbit and opossum falls under their fangs.

Nor are the low savannas and salt-water marshes free from these great snakes. Last summer as Judge Conner, of Live Oak Hill was crossing the wide open prairie at the head of Indian river, he saw a plump gray squirrel cutting queer antics on a spot of bare sand. As the sand was fully a mile from any tree, and covered with salt water six months in the year, the Judge's curiosity was excited. To use his own words, "the squirrel was jumping around right smart, and appeared as if he didn't know what to do with himself." Its attention was not distracted by the Judge's approach, for it continued prancing over the sand in a concentric course, as though crazed. The Judge walked up with the intention of capturing it. Suddenly he was confronted by an enormous rattlesnake. It was stretched out in the wire grass surrounding the sand, with its head toward the squirrel. On seeing the Judge, it threw itself into a coil and made a noise like that of a buzz saw. Its tail rattled with terrible earnestness. The squirrel ceased his antics, and sat up on the sand as motionless as a statue. Finding neither stick nor stone on the prairie, the Judge tried to scare the snake by threatening gestures. These incensed the reptile. It reared both crest and tail, darted out its forked tongue, and jumped fully eight feet toward the Judge. His Honor then got angry and threw clods of earth and grass. At this the serpent flew into an ungovernable rage. Its eyes fairly flashed fire. Apparently aware that there was no dangerous weapon within reach, it ran straight for the Judge, as though it meant to close with him. It finally became so active that Connor was glad to leave it. As he walked away it resumed its position, and the squirrel began his dance of death, charmed by its buzzing music. The Judge says that the snake was certainly nine feet long. The mystery is, how came the squirrel and its charmer on a salt-water prairie a mile from any tree.

More singular still, these large rattlers have been seen swimming in the salt water. Dr. Wallace of Daytona informs me that he has seen them apparently crossing from the beach to the main land at Castle Windy. Three years ago, Capt. Neil of New Bedford one of Swift's live-oak superintendents, met a monster near Mosquito Inlet, going out with the tide. The snake espied Neil's boat and made a desperate effort to board her. The Captain beat it off with the oars, but the fight lasted two or three minutes. The serpent at last disabled, drifted away with the current, and was finally swallowed by a shark.

The larger rattlers are said to follow herds of cattle. Cow boys say that they smell the milk dropping from the udders of the cows, and take up the trail, with a view to milking them. This is done while the cows are lying on the ground chewing their cuds. When the serpent takes the teat in its mouth, the cow stops chewing, and becomes as still as death. Thus she remains until the scaly thief is satisfied. She seems to know that the least motion would be fatal. One snake has been known to milk two cows successively.

In the fall, when palmetto berries are ripe, the rattler crawls to the top of the full-booted tree, and hides beneath its dark green fans. The berries attract the cardinal grosbeaks, bullfinches, mocking birds, and parroquets, and they fall under the infernal magnetism of the snake.

The rattlesnake when trodden on does not invariably bite a person. Bethune, an old Indian river mail carrier, while deer hunting last summer, stepped square on a rattler. He felt it yield and move under his feet, and then heard its ominous humming. He jumped nearly ten feet, and turned as white as a sheet, but he says that the snake made no effort to bite him.

A more remarkable story is that told concerning the wife of Judge Connor. She is deaf; and this intensifies a natural dread of rattlesnakes, as she cannot hear their notes of warning. Some time ago her husband and a neighbor were doctoring a sick colt. She was standing in the path, holding some camphor and a bottle of liniment. She felt something cold and scaly coiling around her leg. Drawing aside her dress and looking down, she saw a rattlesnake gazing steadily in her face, slipping out its red tongue, and waving its head to and fro as high as her hand. The blood rolled away from her heart. She screamed, and jumped aside so spasmodically that the snake lost its hold and was left on the ground. It is possible that the serpant was trying to fascinate her; but her deafness barred out its low musical sound. As the Judge and his neighbor ran up the path, she stood trembling with terror on the point of a faint.

"She's bit!" said the neighbor in a low tone.

"He didn't bite me," she retorted, without however, hearing what he had said.

"She's bit!" the neighbor repeated, "but she was so skeert she didn't feel it."

"Are you sure he didn't bite you, Mary?" asked the Judge.

"No, he didn't bite me," she replied, "I know he didn't."

And she was right. She pleaded for the life of the snake because it had spared her; but the Judge, to use his own expression, 'mopped hell out of it."

The enemies of the rattlesnake include the hog, the deer, and the eagle. The hog thrusts his fat chops into the snake's face, meekly receives its bite, seizes the reptile by the neck places its hoofs on its body, and tears it as under. No blood is drawn, the poison is harmless in the fat, and the porker gets a fair meal. A drove of hogs will clear the wildest country of rattlesnakes. When a buck sees a rattler, he springs upon it like lightning, bringing his feet together upon its head and body, thus cutting it to pieces; for the hoofs of a Floridian deer are as hard and sharp as a razor. An eagle kills the snake while it is sunning itself. The bird descends with the velocity of an arrow, striking the reptile with such force as to sever the vertebræ.

But the deadliest foe of the rattler is the common black snake. He is a public benefactor, and ought to be protected by the State Legislature, even if he does pick up a chicken or two occasionally. He grows very long, and, unlike his Northern compeer, never assails a human being. The rattler fears and shuns him; and well he may, for the black snake is as agile and quick as the mainspring of a watch, and as full of fight as a bull-dog. Meeting his antagonist, he attacks without delay. After coiling and sounding an alarm the rattler keenly watches its assailant. At first the black snake slowly glides around its spiral enemy, as though studying its weak points. He frequently hisses and increases, his speed with each cycle, ever keeping an eye on the rattler. The latter twists its head with every revolution of its assailant. Swifter sweeps the black snake around the circle. At the full bent of his speed the rattler grows dizzy. In a twinkling it is caught by the throat, and the coils of the two snakes are intermingled. The contest is decided by main strength. As they writhe in the grass the superior prowess of the black snake is manifest. The rattler is slowly strangled. Sometimes its body is swallowed, but this does not always follow. The coach whip, a long, clean-cut snake, frequently assists the black snake, and instances are given in which a dozen coach whips and black snakes joined forces and killed a small regiment of rattlers.

Vultures and buzzards, with all their appetite for carrion, will never touch anything bitten by a rattlesnake; but when his snakeship himself is killed, they devour him with the greatest relish.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Special Agent's Story.

Out in Iowa, some time since, a railroad postal clerk was suspecting of defrauding the department in a small way by using postage stamps a second time, and a shrewd special agent was detailed to work up the case. Knowing that his reputation was at stake, and that nothing short of the most positive evidence would secure a conviction, he laid his plans with unusual care. His first step was to call on the postmaster at a small town along the road, make himself known, and ask if he had received any letters, addressed to him, by that day's mail. He had received two. "Now," said the agent, "I wish you to carefully remove the canceled stamps from the envelopes, and put a private mark on them, which I desire not to see." The postmaster obeyed orders. "Now," continued the agent, handing him a bottle of acid, "I wish you to write your name across the stamps, with a pen dipped in this colorless solution." The autograph was written as directed. "Now, write two letters addressed to parties at some town on the branch road putting out from the main line at D——, inclose them in envelopes, and when the mail train comes along take them unstamped to the mail car, hand them to the clerk with the request that he stamp them properly, and at the same time hand him a dime to pay the postage." The postmaster did as requested. At this particular station the train stopped the usual time to allow passengers to breakfast, and the postal clerk likewise took his rations with commendable regularity. Having received the letters and money, he deposited them on the desk in the car and hurried out for his meal. Taking advantage of his absence, the agent, accompanied by a witness, entered the mail car by means of a private key and dropped the two canceled and marked stamps, one on the desk, the other on the floor, to avoid giving the suspicion of design. The agent then took a seat in one of the rear coaches, and the train sped onward to the junction. The moment the mail pouch had been transferred to the branch line, and before it had been opened, the agent was in the car. He ordered the clerk to open it in his presence, and examine it carefully for the two letters, the addresses of which he gave. The clerk made the search and readily found them. A glance sufficed to show that his scheme had worked perfectly, as, adhering to the envelopes were the identical stamps which the postmaster had put his private mark upon, and the agent had dropped in the mail car on the main line. "Take those letters," said he to the clerk, "write your name across them, wrap them in a paper, seal it securely with wax, put your private seal thereon, and then give it to me." And it was done.

Three times did the special agent of the department go through this same programme in all its details, and invariably with the same result, before he ventured to arrest the peculating clerk. He then had him so deeply in the toils that there was no possibility of escape, but the youth, his parents, and his attorneys, not knowing any of the details of the case, laughed at the idea of conviction, and went to trial as they would to a circus. As the agent's work was unfolded to them, each point being triply guarded by indubitable testimony, they were overwhelmed with consternation and moved for a continuance. Before the case came into court again, the clerk pleaded guilty and incontinently threw himself on the clemency of the court.

Woman's Curiosity.

A man was yesterday pushing an iron lawn roller around a yard on Woodward avenue, when an old lady came along, leaned up against the fence and watched him for a while, and then called out:

"Say, mister, what are you pushing that around for?"

"To roll the law

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 15, 1877.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

The Manhattan Club of New York gave a reception, last Tuesday evening, to ex-Governor Tilden and ex-Governor Hendricks on the occasion of the departure of the latter for Europe. Most of the prominent Democrats of the city and State were present, including Governor Robinson and Lieut. Governor Dorsheimer. Mr. Tilden's and Mr. Hendrick's speeches we give in another column, and urge upon our readers the advisability of perusing them. Speeches were also made by Gov. Robinson and Mr. Dorsheimer, and they are remarkable for the vigorous and manly tone which pervades them. All of them speak in strong terms of the seating of Hayes in the Presidential chair after his overwhelming defeat at the polls. This may be taken as the keynote of the campaign of 1880. The great injustice perpetrated upon the people by the Commission and the Republican leaders will be kept prominently in the foreground and not suffered to be forgotten.

Read Mr. Tilden's speech.

BUTLER AND MACVEAGH.

The admirers of the bitterly sarcastic vein of mingled abuse and humor affected by Benjamin F. Butler are greatly disappointed in his second letter to Mr. MacVeagh, which we print elsewhere. The General has fallen off sadly. There is humor and satire in his epistle, but he is brutally personal, stupidly abusive, and fails either to disprove the charge of falsehood preferred by MacVeagh or to make a point in any other form. MacVeagh's letter, on the contrary, is, like his first, brief but forcible, ending fitly with his dismissal of B. F. from further consideration. This ends the correspondence and Butler has certainly, for once in his life, come out second best. The doughty warrior hardly needed another pet name for public use and yet it is highly probable that MacVeagh's allusion to him as "the leper of our politics" will be frequently quoted, it is so new, so cutting a phrase—and so true!

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A drearier farce than that which the present Administration keeps on the stage it would be hard to imagine. It has long since ceased to be amusing and is now simply disgraceful. We refer to the pretence of Civil Service Reform with which the authorities at Washington think they delude the people. There is absolutely nothing in it. Men of known lack of capability are appointed to lucrative and important positions, purely and simply on the ground of political services. The worst of jobbers and frauds are retained. The whisky ring is still in power; the old Post-office ring still controls the department; the Washington ring yet exists and is at work in its old lively style on a paying job. A few removals are made here and there and competitive examinations to fill the vacancies are held, and reports thereof are duly spread abroad through the medium of the press, as evidences of the earnest desire of Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet officers to secure the good of the public service. But only the uninfluential and therefore not particularly valuable office holders are dismissed, whilst the wire-pulling plotters and politicians are retained.

Noyes, of Ohio, gets the French mission for which he is about as well fitted as a Sandwich Islander, Kasson, of Iowa, a blatant demagogue who has been dropped by his former constituents, goes to Spain—that unfortunate kingdom which has already staggered under the weight of Dan Sickles and old Cushing. Most of the Returning Board rascals have been provided for. And after all this the people are called on to admire the workings of the reform system. John Sherman in the Treasury Department has descended to petter business than the rest and no longer permits two members of the same family to work in the same bureau. This without regard to the ability or experience of those dismissed. Truly this is reform run mad. Better a thousand times to stop the silly farce and let the bargaining be done in daylight.

THE CASE OF GEORGE W. FLETCHER.

George W. Fletcher was hanged in Philadelphia, on Monday, for the murder of James Hanley, and there are some points connected with his case which are worth a moment's attention. From an extended biography of Fletcher published in the Philadelphia *Times*, we learn that from his earliest years he was cruel and depraved. As he advanced in life his character grew blacker; he was a rough and a rowdy by profession, a brawler, a ballot box repeater, a companion of thieves. Two ruined lives and two resulting deaths can be laid at his door and several murderous assaults preceded the one which resulted fatally to Hanley. His victim was killed absolutely without cause; simply for the reason that he thought he had been talking about him. Watching an opportunity he entered into friendly converse with Hanley and, while his arm was around his neck, shot him through the heart. There seems to have been no redeeming fact in this cold-blooded, brutal, cowardly murder or in the life that led up to it. Fletcher was not only a rough, but a political rough and, therefore, being a curse to the community in which he lived, the most strenuous efforts were made to save his life. The case finally reached the Board of Pardons, all other tribunals having failed him, and if report be true, the Board was equally divided on the question of commutation of sentence. This is what seems a marvel. On what principle of reasoning could the Board have been brought to look leniently on Fletcher? Certainly there could not have been a more flagrant case. Fletcher was not only a murderer but had been a bad man since boyhood. If the law can be set aside in such a case as that, one of two things should be abolished—either the law or the pardoning power. Curiously enough, on the day following the execution, one of the paid Fire Department, of which Fletcher was also a member, was murdered by his companions in a drunken row. So much for the repressive influence of executions.

What superlative nonsense it is to assume that the Republican party has changed its character. By the Republican party, we mean the remnant of it, headed by Blaine, Morton, Butler & Co., and supported by such journals as the New York *Times*. The cloven hoof and the caudal appendage of the Old Satan is just as plainly visible as ever, to those who pin their faith to its tenets will be sure and certain to find one of these days.—*Phila. Evening Chronicle.*

THE PIOUS GARFIELD.

Reverend and Major General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, if report does not state falsely, was at one time in his valuable life a preacher and graduated from that honorable profession into Congress. It might reasonably have been expected that familiarity with the Scriptures would have aroused in him a determination to adhere to their teachings. At the time of the exposure of the Credit Mobilier scandal, Brother Garfield denied *under oath* that he had been in any manner implicated in that fraud. These are his words:

"I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

Nevertheless, when Mr. Poland's committee investigated the matter, it reported among other things,

"He, Garfield, agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together, paid the price of the stock and interest, and left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Garfield *then understood this sum was the balance of dividends* after paying for the stock."

This was not lying, merely, but flat perjury, and knowing this the country was not disposed to accept as true Garfield's vigorous denial that he had received a letter from Mr. Hayes asking him to retire from the Senatorial fight and he would be aided to gain the Speakership. Nor was there much surprise when several reputable journalists stepped forward and stated that there was such a letter and that they had seen it. Towards the close of the last session of Congress a resolution looking to the expulsion of this Garfield was on the eve of presentation to the House, but for some reason it was withheld. It will be very much to the credit of the House and a relief to the public if that resolution is promptly brought forward at the meeting of Congress in October and adopted. The people have had about enough of Garfield and he should go back at once to preaching, and—if he can find time—for practicing what he preaches.

Honest Mr. Hayes.

We have been constantly assured of the honesty of Mr. Hayes: whatever doubt there might be of his ability there could be none of his strict integrity. Indeed he was held up as a man of uncommon scruples and conscientiousness. He was not only one who, if in his childhood he had cut down a cherry tree, would have told of it like little George; he would have done better, he would not have cut down the cherry tree at all. And as he was when a boy, such he had grown up.

Now, how has Mr. Hayes shown his honesty since he entered upon the office of President? He himself admits that he induced Gen. Garfield to withdraw for the Ohio Senatorship by encouraging, his hopes of being made Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. What manner of man Gen. Garfield is, has been established by a Congressional investigation into his connection with the Credit Mobilier. The official report of the committee convicted him of corruption and false swearing.

Such is the candidate of this Honest Mr. Hayes for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Death of Fletcher Harper.

Fletcher Harper, the last of the original four brothers who founded the great publishing house which bears their name, died in New York on the 29th ultimo, of gastric fever, in the seventy-second year of his age. The New York *Herald* says:

"He and his brothers were in many respects remarkable men. They belonged to the best and highest class of American merchants; for they were men of culture, of broad ideas, of a strict and high sense of honor, and public spirited and useful citizens. Mr. Fletcher Harper was, perhaps the ablest of the four brothers. He possessed natural powers which would have made him a man of great mark in any calling. His guiding hand was for many years supreme in the most important parts of the great publishing house he being one of the heads. It was no secret that he was the real editor, the controlling mind of the Harper periodicals; that he framed the policy and suggested the characteristic features of these journals, whose influence has been so great in the country. Fletcher Harper was not only a remarkably able but a good man; one who in the midst of great and long continued prosperity, remained simple in his life, kindly in his manners, careful of the welfare of those he employed, unostentatiously charitable, true and affectionate to his friends, gentle and accessible to the poor and lowly—a gentleman in the highest and best sense of the word."

The Bradford *Republican* is printing some interesting statistics on the subject of office holding in that county. We learn not only that Mr. Goodrich has just begun his third term as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia but that his partner in the office of the Bradford *Reporter*, Mr. Alvord, has been postmaster for sixteen years, and has just been appointed for four more. These two offices alone give the editorial pair the snug sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, besides ten thousand dollars paid their paper for government advertising. Mr. Goodrich also received thirty thousand dollars during a six years' service as prothonotary. This illustrious patriot has some brothers pretty well situated also. One is deputy in the Surveyor's office in this city at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and another is a clerk in the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer here. The *Republican* estimates that Alvord and the Goodriches will altogether get the handsome return of two hundred thousand dollars for their sacrifices in the service of their country, and all on account of one country newspaper.—*Times.*

A burglar broke into a Kansas City house in which Mrs. Gay was alone, and told her if she made any noise, or attempted to get out of bed he would kill her. She was frightened, and did not speak or stir while he packed her silverware and jewelry for removal. Then, by way of emphasizing a parting injunction not to raise an alarm, he boxed her ears. That made her so angry that she forgot her fear. She jumped out of bed, knocked the burglar down with a chair pulled his hair, scratched his face, stamped on him, and yelled at the top of her voice. A police officer heard the racket, and the badly injured man was arrested.

The business of being President, the Springfield *Republican* remarks, is tolerably healthy. Except Lincoln, who was shot at 56, and Polk, who died at 64, not one in the list (Grant, of course, excepted,) failed to reach 65, while Jefferson, Madison, both the Adamses, and Van Buren passed four-score.

The President on Saturday removed J. R. G. Pitkin from the position of U. S. Marshal for Louisiana, and appointed Colonel John Wharton his successor.

"Have they a policy?" asks the New York *Times* of the Democrats. Oh, yes; honesty—and that's the best policy.

Butler to MacVeagh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 29th instant in manuscript, after having read it in print.

I dictated to my phonographic secretary a letter to Marshal Pitkin, in reply to one informing me that his resignation had been demanded by the Executive, and to that demand he had refused to accede, and sent it, marking it personal, so that I am in no way responsible for its getting into print.

The facts that are recited therein were stated specially to be from information which I had received from credible sources. Of course I could know nothing of the occurrences personally, and of course did not undertake to give them either publication or a personal endorsement; save that I believed them.

If you had addressed me even a printed letter, couched in the ordinarily courteous language which passes between gentlemen, especially when the one who uses it, it is rumored, is expecting employment in the diplomatic service of his country, I should have very promptly, upon being set right, made reparation so far as in my power for any injury arising from a publication even for which I was not responsible.

I never thought of charging you with using your own money, of which you declare you "had none to spare," in paying the mileage of the deserting legislators of the Packard House. You will observe, reading my letter more carefully, that I did not even allege that "it was asserted" that any money was *paid*; my phrase being, "it is asserted that two thousand dollars was to be paid to the leading deserting legislators, and only two hundred dollars to others, disguised in the latter case in the shape of mileage, so that Mr. Johnson, a colored man, speaking out of the innocence of his heart, said, on the floor of the House, that all he wanted was to get his mileage and go home."

Now, how any person could find in such a statement an assertion that he paid any money, passes my comprehension. I expressly say that poor Johnson declared that "he *wanted to get* his money and go home," not that he had got it. It never occurred to me that any money was paid, only promised; or that the legislators got their money for deserting any more than Wharton has got his office for not "managing any business." On the contrary, I was told that, although the money was promised as a bribe for the desertion, the poor fellows did not get it, but were required further to vote for Mr. Spofford as Senator before they could get even what was due them. Now, I do not know this fact, but hope and believe the Senate will ascertain it on investigation in the contest for the Senator's seat. I would suggest to the Senate Committee to ask certain members of the Packard Legislature, whose names I will give, whether, after all efforts to demoralize the Republican members and get them to go over to Nicholls by the Commission acting together failed, a selected portion of that Legislature were requested by Col. Wharton, a friend of Packard, to meet Wayne MacVeagh, and did so. Whether he addressed them, saying that the President would not recognize the Packard Government; that the troops would be withdrawn the next day; that he had a telegram to that effect; that if they would go over to the Nicholls' Legislature they would be recognized, and seated, and get their mileage, but if they did not do so within twenty-four hours their seats would be declared vacant, and they would lose all. If the Committee push their inquiry, I firmly believe upon evidence they will find what I have suggested to be *substantially* true. Now do not deny the words of this. I see you are fond of denying "words."

I read in your letter that you say Wharton "did not manage or transact any kind of business for me." Certainly not. Bless your soul! you do not call such tricks as these business, do you? They are not business, even if you should get that foreign mission for doing them, which I hope you will.

You further say, "Wharton is a friend of Packard." All the better instrument, therefore to get Packard's friends away from him. It was well done, and does credit to your training.

You say further: "Strange as it may appear to some of them, political results are still attainable in this country by straightforward and honest methods." True; it did seem strange to me, for in more than thirty years' experience in the ways of Pennsylvania political "methods" and politicians in both parties, it did seem strange if this transaction was either "straightforward or "honest." You made a good point on me there.

I frankly confess I had no evidence then, and have none now, that you paid any money to these deluded men after it had been promised them. I desire, in the most solemn manner, to acquit you of having ever paid away any money. I knew, as you say in your letter, that you had "none to spare," and I believed, if you had, you would not "spare" it. I trust and hope the event which you hope will give you command of a large sum of money is in the far distance.

I agree most fully that where you are known you "do not need to deny any silly story" about the use of money in paying anything; and if I had ever asserted that you ever did use your own money for any good or even political purpose, I should have been guilty, as you, in your own chaste language, say, of a "base and cowardly falsehood." Therefore, I repeat again, I never have known or heard of your paying anything to anybody, and as at present advised, without more evidence than I have now, I never will assert such a thing possible. You need not make me excuses, as you do, for "not having money of your own to spare." I have known many men without money, but I have never known one without an excuse for not having it.

As you state your excuse, "it is only a military commandant of New Orleans, in time of war, who can *safely* appropriate any considerable quantity of the property of others to his own use."

Do I understand you correctly that it is the want of ability to do it "*safely*" that has prevented you from "appropriating a considerable quantity of the property of others to your own use?"

However, I shall not affect to misunderstand the allusion which you thus make, but pardon it to the apparent loss of your temper, which makes your writing at once unjust, illogical, and unperspicuous. If you believed, what you are brave enough only to insinuate—because, although you were young and able-bodied, I fail to recall the number of the regiment in which you served in the war for your country's safety—certainly you could not, as managing member of the State Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, have invited, with pressing letters, which I now have, one who had appropriated wrongfully other people's property to come to that State, to speak on the same platform with yourself, traveling together many miles to attend meetings to instruct your people on public affairs.

Besides, my dear Mr. MacVeagh, the insinuation was unworthy of you. It is neither novel nor useful, and therefore not patentable. A half dozen dirty newspapers have been enabled to preserve themselves from bankruptcy for the last dozen years by printing the assertions about me which you only insinuate.

Every one has his own taste in choosing his way to acquire money, but if I was obliged to choose one of two ways, either to "appropriate it as military commandant," or to marry into a family where I was neither wanted nor by which I should be respected, to get "money to spare," I certainly should choose the former, strange as you may think it, because at least I should have the money after having committed a disreputable act to get it, and not be liable to be disappointed, as I might be, after I had waited long for "dead men's shoes," by the other method.

There is another denial of yours of an assertion that I did not make: "I have not asked the President to appoint him (Wharton) Marshal." I never intimated that you had done so. I had always supposed that you had never asked President Hayes for the appointment of anybody except yourself, and my knowledge of that idiosyncrasy of yours would have prevented me from asserting that you had asked for the appointment of Wharton. Certain it is that Gov. Packard has not. Who, do you think, is so pressing Col. Jack Wharton, of the Confederate army, that Pitkin, the Republican and good officer, is called upon by a Republican Administration to resign his office to make way for the rebel? What service has Wharton (a brave man, it is true) ever done for the party or the country to earn high office, except to help kill some of our gallant soldiers, whose lowly graves we were decorating the day I got your kind note.

Let me advise you, my dear sir, not to lose your temper in discussing political matters. If you do you will prove yourself unfit to be employed to manage diplomatic affairs even near the smallest court in Europe, say of Monaco, where they have a standing army of sixty-three men only, so that you need not be afraid to go there because of any danger of war. I should be grieved if you do anything which would by any possibility lessen the chance that you will leave, very soon, the country, to be away at least four years.

For the rest, as to the disputed questions of fact relating to what was said and done by the commission, of which you were a member, when in New Orleans, we will renew the discussion after a committee of Congress, of which it may be my ill-fortune to be a member, has made a full investigation. Then, and not till then, if you please, we will renew our correspondence, unless, indeed, you should like to practice upon me to educate yourself to formulate diplomatic notes.

I must apologize to you for the seeming delay between the date of this note and your reception of it. I began the reply as soon as I was favored with yours, but as I reserve matters of this sort for recreation, I could not finish it sooner, as I have been very hard pressed with professional engagements. Pray hold me excused.

I am, not only "truly," but very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

MACVEAGH'S REPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.

I fear you have overworked your invective faculties, for your long and labored letter of to-day shows signs of failing powers, and will go far to destroy that reputation for effective scurrility which you have so sedulously fostered. The issue between you and me was of your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. Thereupon I promptly put you on the national pillory, with a very legible statement of your offence on your forehead. As you have endured your punishment for an entire week, and now virtually confess that every statement made by you was untrue, I have no objection to your getting down; but you must not suppose that I placed you there in resentment only. My chief purpose was to exhibit you as a warning to younger men, by showing them that in spite of great ability and energy, you had become the leper of our politics, by reason of the general conviction that you habitually disregard the eighth and ninth commandments. That purpose has been fully answered by the comments of the country upon your character, and I have no further interest in the matter. I shall not even take the trouble to deny any new falsehoods you may think it to your advantage to invent about me, for those who know me will not believe anything you say against me, and those who know you, of course, will not believe anything you say against anybody.

(Signed) WAYNE MACVEAGH.

The Hangman's Rope.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Wednesday of last week says: The six Mollie Maguire murderers that the Sheriff of Schuylkill county will execute on the 21st inst. might have felt an extra twtich in their necks yesterday had they been superstitious, for that official had come to the city for the purpose of making the final arrangements for their day of wrath. He waited upon Sheriff Wright, who treated his country brother with great consideration. The Schuylkill county official desired to learn where to get the fatal rope for the day's work, and he was taken to the rope manufactory of Edwin H. Fitler, on the wharf, and there he ordered the six times thirty feet of the peculiar fabric, which is made from a special Italian hemp, guaranteed to stand a strain of 2,000 pounds. Mr. Fitler's place has the monopoly of this ghastly patronage from all parts of the State, and many of the surrounding States, but it should be added that no charge is ever made for the rope, the manufacturer declining to accept this species of "blood money." The Schuylkill Sheriff, upon being questioned as to the manner in which the six hangings will take place, whether singly or simultaneously, says that he has not entirely made up his mind, as it is a serious matter for consideration. He inclines, however, to the opinion that it would be best to make two sets of executions. He fears that if too many attempts are made at the same time, there might be some slipping out of place of the ropes or some other accident, which would make the horrible duty still more painful. The last effort for a reprieve will be made on the 16th inst., but little hope, however, is entertained by the prisoners' friends.

In Charlestown, Mass., last week, a boy named Welsh, aged two years and six months, fatally wounded Charles Fagerstrom, aged three years, by striking him on the temple with a fragment of brick. Fagerstrom died yesterday. He was in the habit of going to Welsh's house, and Mrs. Welsh had told her daughter to drive him away; this, it is supposed caused the attack by little Welsh. The Coronor held no inquest, as the homicidal infant cannot be considered a responsible person.

Professor Wickersham, state superintendent of the public schools, has issued an order to the soldiers' orphan schools granting the pupils a vacation, commencing Saturday, July 21, and to continue to Saturday, September 1—a period of six weeks.

OUR RIGHTFUL RULERS.

SPEECHES BY TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

Governor Tilden made a brief speech at the reception of the Manhattan club on Tuesday night. After alluding to the departure of Governor Hendricks for Europe and wishing him a good voyage he asserted that the men elected by the people in the late presidential contest were counted out. He would not by any word of his dwarf or degrade the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals into a personal grievance. The ultimate consequences will, he said, extend to every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchises. He said the evils in governments grow by success and by impunity. They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited except by external forces. If the men in possession of the government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the elections such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always. Devices to give the color of law and false pretences on which to found fraudulent decisions will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into practice if once condoned. In the world's history changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change to be worked out by the agency of the ballot box.

The question now is whether our elective system in its substance as well as its form is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the whole system of popular government.

The people must signally condemn the great wrong which has been done to them. They must strip this example of everything that can attract imitations. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust the authors or beneficiaries of the wrong to devise the remedies. But when those who condemn the wrong shall have the power they must devise the measures which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible.

If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say, "Be of good cheer; the republic will live." The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established. Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the million of people who live in New York city. It had conquered, or bribed, or flattered and won almost everything into acquiescence. It appeared to be invincible. A year or two later its members were in the penitentiary or in exile.

History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in right, and in future a great and noble nation will not sever its political from its moral life.

Mr. Hendricks having returned thanks for the honor done him, alluded to the presidential election and said the result as declared in Louisiana and Florida and at Washington is not, and cannot be made satisfactory to the country for obvious reasons; that it was not true; a great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth and never upon fraud, successful through technicality. Even should the President and his cabinet adopt a part or the whole of the policies and purposes for which the democratic party has been contending for many years and which became so distinctly defined last year, even that cannot remove or quiet the public discontent. The democrats will make no factious opposition nor will they seek to embarrass the *de facto* administration but will sustain it in what is right because it is right, and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to a party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow the selection of their chief magistrate to become a thing of chance or of sharp practices. The fraud first triumphant in American history must be assigned to its proper place among the crimes against popular government and made so odious that no party will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure no democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way—not by the allurements of office, nor even by the strong appeal in the abandonment by the administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. Democrats will not entrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule in accordance with constitutional provisions. All democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free republican governments are once more allowed to the states of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know that peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive and the cruel burdens of the government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor and that production will increase and lands advance in price. But they know, in the language of Governor Morton, it had become inevitable. Good government in the states was not a free offering upon the altars of the country. For years the democrats had contended in congress and before the people for free republican states throughout the south and finally it became inevitable, because the right and truth were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this democrats find a reason to stand more firmly with their party. Out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but animated by a spirit of our institutions and inspired by the sentiment of the rights of local self-government as inherent in the people, the democratic party during the past ten years has restored one state after another until now the tread of the soldier is heard in no legislative hall, but in every state the people are governed by laws of their own making and by officers of their own choosing. Mr. Hendricks concluded with the declaration that this occasion had more than a personal significance. It proclaimed that we had no sectional sentiment; no eastern or western policies. The east and west and south were one; a wise and just policy would alike promote the prosperity of each.

On Tuesday afternoon, while Paymaster Bissel and his assistant, Captain Carling, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, were going in a buggy, with $12,000, to pay the miners at the Brisbin colliery, in the outskirts of Scranton, they were attacked by two masked robbers a short distance from the mine. The robbers drew revolvers and fired, slightly wounding Captain Carling. Mr. Bissel returned the fire, and the robbers fled to the woods. A reward of $500 is offered for their arrest.

The Truth About Grant.

The reception that European snobs and fools may extend to Grant is not a matter about which Americans possessed of a thimbleful of brains need care a baubee, and it is only when flunkey journalism on this side of the water attempts to make it appear that the recipient of aristocratic and royal favor merits the distinction, and that it gives the titled fools who bestow it a warmer place in the regards of Americans, that the subject is entitled to any consideration whatever. The send off that Grant received at Philadelphia was in no sense a tribute of respect to him as a man, a soldier, or as ex-President. The affair was deliberately gotten up by the Don Camerons of Pennsylvania as an insult to Hayes. It was intended to say, "We prefer Grant, the despot, the sot, the bribe-taker, the associate of thieves and the debauchee of the Government, to a Presidential fraud who accepted power from crime-stained hands and had not the courage to stand by Grant's bayonet policy." The ovation to Grant had this significance and none other.

The papers that were the most bitter in their hostility to Grant—who charged him with the design of making himself dictator, with all the collateral crimes necessary to such a *coup d' etat*—are now overflowing with gush about his reception by the snobs and flunkies of England. All of this is unfortunate for Grant, however much he may desire to be regarded as an "ex-sovereign;" for it makes it necessary for reputable journals to go back a little in the history of Grant and show him up in his true light.

No one is disposed to disparage Grant's military record, though it is too early to write it. It may grow dim or brilliant in the light of advancing years, a matter about which there may be a diversity of opinions; but one thing is certain—his administration as President is black with the record of crimes. It was conspicuously an era of fraud, peculation, stealing outright, of rottenness everywhere, and with everything with which the Government was directly or remotely connected. It was an era of nepotism, of ignorance, of imbecility, and of bribe-taking. It was an era of utter disregard of constitutions, of law, and of the rights of the people. It was an era of military despotism, in which the crime-begrimed miscreants were maintained in power by bayonets.

It is quite likely that a full knowledge of these things will give Grant caste in the aristocratic circles of Europe, and that the spawns of rotten dynasties may fawn about a man whose native instincts, strengthened by close proximity to slaughter houses and the insufferable stench of raw hides, qualified him for work which earned the disgust and loathing of the decent part of the Radical party, thousands and tens of thousands of whom abandoned him, and for which the whole country condemned him.

In addition to this we have the declaration from the highest authority that it was only because his term of office had so nearly expired that he escaped impeachment. It were better to let such men get into obscurity as soon as possible, or at least cease parading them before the public as objects of special regard. This; however, the New York *Tribune*, an organ of flunkeyism, is not disposed to do, and among other foolish things in noticing Grant's reception in England, it says:

The judgment of strangers resembles somewhat the judgment of posterity. As he is now regarded in European countries, so, doubtless, he will stand in history, when the bitterness and the littleness of partisan strife have passed away, and his real services to his country and his real character are better understood.

It matters precious little what the judgment of strangers may be, or, for that matter what may be the verdict of posterity. The living present knows that Grant consorted with thieves; that he was the defender and supporter of conspirators; that he girdled the Louisiana Returning Board scoundrels with bayonets, while the perjured crew was plotting frauds with which to reverse the will of the American people. The Atlantic ocean, were its waters soapsuds, could not in a thousand centuries wash out the stains from Grant's record. His friends should let him rest and rust.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear here will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party of Columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,
of Bloomsburg.

Marriages.

MARTAIN—SURLES,—At Wilkes-Barre, on Wednesday, May 23th, 1877, at the Episcopal parsonage by Rev. H. L. Jones, Mr. Benjam'n Martain, of Nanticoke, Luzerne county to Miss Bertha B. Surles, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

BARIG—HOFFMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father on the 26th ult., by Rev. G. B. Dechant Mr. Washington Barig to Miss Sarah E. Hoffman, both of Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

HUMMEL.—In Benton township on the 8th inst., Mrs. Anna Hummel, aged 66 years 3 months and 7 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth C., intermarried with Peter Eckrote, Henry Yohe, Lydia Ann, intermarried with Henry Fedder, Jacob Yohe, Lavina, intermarried with Joseph Fedder, Jane, intermarried with Charles Cohyngam, Ellen, intermarried with Milton Mastetler, the heirs of Lydia Yohe, deceased, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before our Orphans' Court to be held the first Monday of September next at Bloomsburg, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of Lydia Yohe deceased, at the valuation put upon it by the inquest or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell President Judge of our Court at Bloomsburg the eighteenth day of May, A. D., 1877.

B. FRANK ZARR, Clerk O. C. &c.
June 15, 77-6w M. W. NESS, Deputy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1877.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector, DR.

To amt of duplicate for 1876		$10,041 58
" " balance on duplicate 1875		1,819 68
		$11,861 26
By am't of exonerations	CR. 191 26	
" " paid treasurer as per receipts	10,090 28	
" 2 per cent. commission		
on $9,861 02	197 23	
" balance due district	1,382 49	
	$11,861 26	

W. B. KOONS, Treasurer, DR.

To am't from former treasurer		8 74
" am't from J. R. Evans, purchase money		325 00
" am't of State appropriation		895 16
" am't from M. C. Woodward, collector		10,090 28
		$11,319 18
	CR.	
By am't of orders and coupons cashed	10,553 63	
" 2 per cent commission on $10,553 63	$210 67	
Balance due district	514 88	
	$11,319 18	

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT, DR.

To am't of tax for building purposes		$2,510 39
" am't rec'd from J. R. Evans sale of old Academy		325 00
" am't received of collector due on last settlement		752 09
" am't from former treasurer		2 19
		$3,589 67
	CR.	
By exonerations	47 84	
" am't paid on bonds and int.	1,305 00	
" collector's commission	49 30	
" treasurer's commission	32 67	
" balance pd. Rollins & Holmes for steam heater 3d sd. school	1,050 00	
" alterations, painting, &c	320 68	
Balance due district	658 18	
	$3,589 67	

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT, DR.

To am't tax levied for school purposes		$7,531 19
" am't State appropriation		895 16
" am't from former treasurer		6 55
" am't received from former collector last settlement		1,076 33
		$9,509 23
	CR.	
By am't paid 17 teachers	$6,520 00	
" " paid 2 janitors	495 00	
" " cleaning houses and repairs	164 29	
" " advertising annual statement	20 00	
" " pd. Lockhart school dis.	45 83	
" " " Mt. Pleasant	2 00	
" " paid for ink	9 00	
" " secretary's salary	150 00	
" " paid treasurer's com'n	150 00	
" " paid collector's "	142 95	
" " paid for school journal	1 00	
" " pd. auditors, auditing school accts for 2 years	9 00	
" " paid for coal	216 42	
" " of exonerations	143 52	
" " for insurance	168 75	
" " paid for sundries	39 49	
Balance due district	1,229 00	
	$9,509 23	

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, JUNE 1st, 1877.

Bond issued to Jacob Schuyler for lot, due Aug. 1st, 1877	Espy school	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1st, 1877		25 00	525 00
No. 3 Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Aug. 1, 1878		500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		25 00	525 00
No. 5 Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Aug. 1st, 1876		550 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		27 50	577 50
No. 7. Bond issued to John S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876		100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		4 12	104 12
No. 8. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876		100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		4 12	104 12
No. 9. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876		1,000 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		41 20	1,041 20
No. 10. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876		300 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		12 36	312 36
No. 11. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Nov. 9, 1876		500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		17 50	517 33
No. 13. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Nov. 24, 1876		1,000 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		34 67	1,034 67
No. 15. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building Jan. 15, 1876		170 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		24 63	194 63
No. 16. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Jan. 16, 1876		175 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		2 50	177 50
No. 17. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9th, 1877		400 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		7 40	407 40
No. 18. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877		250 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877		4 45	254 45
No. 20 Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877		100 00	
Inter

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train.....	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.59 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.53 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

The county officers to be voted for this Fall are District Attorney, Surveyor, Auditor and Coroner

The junior editor is absent at Scranton this week attending the Diocesan convention of the Episcopal church.

A man named John Collier was killed at Ashland, last Thursday, by a fall of rock in the tunnel of the mine.

Mr. John Cole of this township, shot an Eagle last week, which measured seven feet from tip to tip of the wings.—*Benton Weekly.*

The return game of base ball between the Miner boys and the Light Street nine resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 35 to 21.

Mr. Connelly, a representative of the New York *Sun* was in town on Wednesday in search of materials for an article concerning the murder of Alex. W. Rea.

E. H. Little, Col. J. G. Freeze, E. E. Orvis and several other attorneys of this town are in attendance at the sessions of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg this week.

No one can develop the grace of meekness by listening to a crying Baby. Stop its fretfulness by curing the Colic with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

The frame church at Beach Haven, which stood near the railroad, was ignited by a spark from a passing locomotive on Thursday of last week and entirely consumed.—*Echo.*

On Tuesday night last, in Briarcreek township, minks killed 58 chickens for Geo. Ruckle 30 for Daniel Rambach, and 25 for Mrs. Hannah Sponenburg.—*Berwick Independent.*

Wild strawberries are said to be unusually abundant this year. The flavor of these wild berries is far superior to the cultivated fruit, and they are not so acid. They are, however, of small size.

We have never deemed it necessary to defend any one from the attacks of the editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, though we have occasionlly amused ourselves by giving to the public the peculiar wanderings of his so-called mind.

In a fight between two colored men, at Watsontown, last Thursday, each having a razor, one of them named Miller had his throat cut from ear to chin. The wound is not thought to be fatal. The assailant was lodged in jail.

The Williamsport *Banner* doesn't think much of the law because by it that city is compelled to forego the pleasure of repudiating its own bonds. 'Tis true, 'tis pity and pity 'tis, 'tis true, at least so some of the Williamsport men seem to think.

There have been an unusual number of hail storms and violent gales, in various parts of the country, for so early in the season. This would seem to portend others yet to come. In these tumults of the elements we hope this town and county may be spared.

Michael Good died at Muncy, on June 6th, aged 64 years. He was born near Catawissa in 1813 and lived in Columbia county until 1831 when he removed to the neighborhood of Muncy. He was highly respected in his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The Susquehanna Synod of the Lutheran church, will convene in the Lutheran church at this place on next Thursday evening, June 21st, and continue for nearly a week. There will be two sessions a day and preaching every evening. The public are respectfully invited.

C. W. Neal & Bros. have burst upon a surprised and delighted community with a new coal wagon of the most stylish appearance. It has the greenest of bodies and the reddest of wheels and the horses are decorated with bells. Nothing so gay has been seen here before.

The sixth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania met in Scranton, on Tuesday, Bishop Howe presiding. There were seventy clerical and fifty lay delegates present. The convention continued in session until yesterday afternoon.

S. P. Wolverton, Esq., on Friday, took out a writ of error to the Supreme Court in the case of Hester, Tully and McHugh. It will not be argued until the next term of court which begins in October, at Pittsburg, as it cannot be taken up at the present term which expires in a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Bassett, an aged widow lady of Danville, cut her throat with a razor, on Sunday last, severing the wind-pipe and terribly lacerating the throat. This attempt at self destruction is the fourth she has made within a year. The death of a favorite son is said to have affected her brain.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—The committee of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association to whom was referred the time and place of next meeting, have unanimously decided, on account of many members being out of employment and of the financial embarrassment of the country to hold no meeting this year.

Lead, Bismuth and Zinc are immensely useful in the industrial arts: and as immensely injurious when applied to the skin to beautify it or to remove Pimples, Blotches, etc., from it. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is the great purifying agent of the blood, giving clearness of complexion and removing Pimples, etc.

We publish the following just received from one of the intelligent postmasters we read of:

CAMBRA, June 12, 1877.

Messrs. Elwee & Brohy—Sir—Hannah M Couff wants her Paper stobbed as she dont wis to Pay for it yours &c P M Combra

P S Pleas send me 4 ct for notice yrs —

The P. S. is good.

We are informed that the statement, made last week, that none of the Town Council offerred to subscribe towards a fund to provide pasture for cattle of the poor, except those who voted against the repeal of the ordinance, was incorrect. There was no intention to misrepresent the action of any one, and the report was made in accordance with the recollection of the writer, who was present. The members referred to inform us that they did offer to subscribe, and their word is sufficient, as they are honorable gentleman. There was some excitement in the Council over the vote, and the offers might have been made without being understood by all, though several members did not hear them. We endeavor to publish nothing but the truth, and when mistakes are made are always ready to correct them.

H. L. Dieffenbach has written a letter to the *Clinton Democrat* stating that the mention of his name in connection with the Auditor Generalship has been without his agency or authority, but whether he means to retire from the contest we are unable to make out from the wording of the letter.

Mrs. Betsy Robison, widow of the late William Robison, died at an early hour on Saturday morning last, aged 78 years, 4 months and 10 days. Mrs. Robison was one of the oldest residents of this town and had a large circle of friends and relatives. Nine children survive her, of whom three live in Bloomsburg. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning and was largely attended.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Great Roman Hippodrome, Circus and Menagerie, which is to exhibit in Bloomsburg June 20th. The newspapers of different localities speak warmly of the merits of the exhibition. There are five clowns, acrobats, equestrians and interesting ring performances, and a fine collection of wild animals. It will be worth seeing.

A dispatch to the *Patriot* of yesterday, states that Thomas Burns, a hired man on the farm of George Thompson in Beaver Valley, was murdered by masked burglars on Tuesday afternoon, and an editorial comment localtes the place in this county. This is undoubtedly an error. We have heard of no murder at Beaver Valley, nor is there any man named George Thompson who lives there, so far as we can learn.

The Sunbury *American* urges upon the capitalists of that town the building of a bridge across the river, and states that this would not only be a charitable undertaking, which would furnish employment to those mechanics and laboring men who have nothing to do, but would prove a profitable business investment which would pay at least 15 per cent. the first year. The suggestion is worthy of immediate and earnest attention.

By reference to the table of rates on the first page of this paper it will be seen that they have been much reduced. This reduction has been made in view of the present depressed business of the country, and we do not doubt that our advertisers and business men will appreciate this action on our part. The present ratio of prices is so low that we shall expect and require prompt payment, as we cannot give long credits with low prices.

This is preeminently the age of disbelief, and one of the saddest instances of doubting we have seen for some time is that of the Milford *Herald* man, who intimates that the statement concerning the luck of the senior editor of the COLUMBIAN in catching trout is "a fish story." The *Herald* man does worse than intimate—he says' "next." This is really painful and with our established reputation for veracity, too. Wait till the Milford doubter goes a-fishing, that's all!

Visitors are always welcome in this office and parties having business with our employees will have no difficulty in seeing them, on application in the *sanctum*; but the loafing business is played out and those who have made our composing room a place of resort for amusement must seek other quarters. The rules of the office are posted conspicuously on the door, and loafers who do not observe them, will put us to the unpleasant necessity of directing their attention thereto.

The BLOOMSBURG COLUMBIAN is doing red hot work in the interests of the tax-payers. "LUZERNE Leader."

If our cotemporary of Luzerne were put in possession of all the bottom facts in connection with the *Columbian's* care for the tax-payers of Columbia county, probably he would conclude that individual interests, rather than the interests of the public, caused this "red-hot" zeal.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

The statement is utterly and unqualifiedly false in every particular. The *Columbian* had no interests at stake except those of the tax payers.

The editor of the *Intelligencer* never permits the truth to restrain him in making an assertion. When he printed the above contemptible lie he knew it to be such

Boutwell has found a defender at last—the Bloomsburg *Republican*—a paper after Boutwell's own heart. The bloodthirsty postmaster-editor calls the honest desire of the good men of both parties for reconciliation, "sickly sentimentalism that would sap the very foundations of Republican government." The *Republican* rarely contains an editorial without a falsehood so we are not surprised to hear that Judge Chisholm in Mississippi was murdered by "traitors and rebels." The editor knows very well, if he can understand what he reads, that the murder was the result of a family feud, Chisholm having taken the life of a member of the opposing family years before.

Boutwell and Beckley—noble men! This would be a sweet country to live in, if the majority of the people thought as they do.

The State Committee of the Bloomsburg Normal School, consisting of Deputy Superintendent Houck, Prof. Beard, of the Southwestern Normal School, at California. Superintendents Garman of Juniata, and Burns of Harrisburg, examined the graduating class on Monday and Tuesday. There were fourteen in the class; eleven were successful and three failed. Prof. J. P. Wickersham, L. L. D., State Superintendent of Public Schools, visited the school during the examination exercises, and, in company with the Board of Trustees, made a thorough examination of the buildings and grounds. Mr. Wickersham has made an earnest and capable officer and to him, to a great extent, is due the present excellent condition of our public schools. To his influence the Bloomsburg State Normal School mainly owes its existence for, his hearty advocacy of the erection of the buildings can hardly be over-rated.

MORE CROOKEDNESS.—Mismanagement by County Commissioners seems to be chronic. In Luzerne and Schuylkill they have systematically robbed the people for years; in Wayne they have indicted a $200,000 Court House on the people, and in our county the people are familiar with recent events. But the latest dodge is in Northumberland county, but unfortunately the people there have no newspapers that dare speak out and warn the people. A communication in the *Miltonian* informs us that, "On the 30th of April last, bids were received and opened by the Commissioners, at their office in Sunbury, for the steam-heating, plumbing and gas-fitting of the new county prison. Six bids, accompanied by proper bonds to secure the faithful completion of the work bid upon, were received and examined by the Commissioners. These bids were in amount, as follows:

Ira T. Clement,	of Sunbury,	$17,185.00
Jos Dolan,	" Pottsville,	15,200.00
M. Marshband,	" Harrisburg,	14,350.00
M. Foresman,	" Philadelphia,	14,217.00
Rollins & Holmes,	" Bloomsburg,	12,185.00
Robert Taylor,	" Philadelphia,	11,462.00

The above bidders, being present, were given fully to understand, and I was positively assured by two of the Commissioners, previous to the opening of the bids, that the lowest responsible bidder would receive the contract without reserve.

The contract was, however, awarded to the highest bidder, at a figure over $5,700.00 above the lowest bid, and nearly $2,000.00 above the next to the highest bid."

This action of the Commissioners of Northumberland county can only be understood on the hypothesis that they adopted the plan of our Commissioners in rejecting the lowest bid because "it was too low."

The Rockport correspondent of the *Mauch Chunk Democrat* gives the following intelligence:

Very early this morning the alarm of fire was given which caused great excitement among our citizens. It was Mr. R. C. Fruit's store, which caught fire some time during midnight but before any assistance came it was nearly all consumed. The building was owned by Mr. George Stettler and had no insurance on it. The stock was partly insured. Mrs. Fruit and family barely got out with their lives. Nothing was saved except the clothes worn by them at the time of their escape. Forty dollars, all the money which happened to be in the house, was consumed. Had it not been for the heavy rain during the morning the whole town would have been in ashes. Mr. Fruit was visiting his mother at Jerseytown, Columbia county, when the disaster occurred. The entire loss we have been unable to learn. The gentlemen who labored so heroically to save other buildings from the wrath of the devouring element have the best wishes of the community. How the fire originated has not transpired.

It will be remembered that R. C. Fruit was formerly Commissioners' Clerk of this county.

A skillful surgical operation was performed on Hiram McHenry, of Stillwater, at the house of E. E. Orvis in this town, on Tuesday morning last, by Dr. B. F. Gardner of Bloomsburg and Dr. Strawbridge of Danville, assisted by Drs. McKelvy, Evans, Case and McReynolds. Drs. Lott and McHenry and two medical students were witnesses of the operation.

Mr. McHenry had upon his right arm an encephaloid tumor, beginning about four inches above the elbow, extending upwards and involving the shoulder joint, and running back on the shoulder-blade. The tumor weighed some five pounds and was of seven months' growth. It had become necessary to amputate the arm at the shoulder and to remove the soft tissues under the joint. Tae operation was successful.

Mr. McHenry is an old resident of this county, and has numerous friends who will read with interest the report of his condition. Dr. Gardner has been a resident of Bloomsburg for about two years and has performed many delicate surgical operations, none, however, more intricate and requiring more skill than this.

Mr. McHenry was doing well yesterday when we last heard from him.

IMPORTANT TO MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—Quite a large number of borough officers labor under the delusion that if an ordinance or other general enactment is published by handbills, the law has been satisfied. To show such what really is the law, we will here republish what is required by the general borough law on this subject. The same is Section 4 of Article III of that law, under the heading, "Duties of Corporate officers."

IV. To publish in at least one newspaper, if such be printed in the proper county, and by not less than twelve advertisements to be put up in the most public places in the borough, every enactment, regulation, ordinance or other general law, at least ten days before the same shall take effect.

Thus it will be seen that, *first*, such enactment must be published in *at least one* paper *and* by handbills. And this law not only applies to ordinances but to "every enactment" having a general application. All other borough statements, such as auditors' reports, clerk's statements, &c., must be published in at least *two* newspapers published in the proper county, if such there be. As no such ordinance or exactment is legal until properly published, it is important that municipal officers clearly understand this.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the late Sunday School Convention, on the occasion of the Silver Wedding of Rev. and Mrs. N. S. Buckingham. The presents consisted of a full set of silver and a life sized oil portrait of Mr. Buckingham.

WHEREAS, We the preachers and laymen of Danville District, Central Pennsylvania Conference having been associated with the Rev. N. S. Buckingham (some of us for years but a majority of us as official members and ministers under his spiritual oversight as Presiding Elder of the Danville District;) and

WHEREAS, This is the fourth and closing year on the District, and this convention affords us the last opportunity we may have in a collective body to meet him before his retirement from office; and

WHEREAS, This year also marks the 25th anniversary of his married life (being the occasion of his silver wedding) therefore,

Resolved, That appreciating as we do, the uniform religious character he has maintained for more than a quarter of a century in the active work of the ministry—the acceptable manner in which he has conducted and carried forward the work of *this* District, which we are glad to record is evidenced by a marked improvement in all its interests—and, further, his kind and courteous bearing to all of us as brethren, we can but feel it our duty and regard it a pleasure, to offer our congratulations to him and his companion, on reaching this happy epoch in their married life, and in giving expression to the christian love and hearty good will we entertain for them, we present these small testimonials as an affectionate memento of these feelings and of this occasion, accompanied with the prayer that their lives may be long preserved to bless the world, to honor the church and labor in the cause of *their* Master and *Ours*; and that this reunion, if the last we are permitted to enjoy on earth, may prove preliminary to one, *everlasting in the Heavens.*

The Board of School Directors met Monday June 11, 1877 at 7½ o'clock p. m. Present, Messrs. Graul, Zarr, Koons, Ringler, Jones and Knorr.

Minutes of June 4, 1877 read and approved.

Messrs. Ringler and Jones moved that bond of B. F. Zarr, Treasurer, with the sureties be approved.—Carried.

Messrs. Zarr and Ringler moved that collector at once execute bond with surities, and that the Directors endorse approval on bond.—Carried.

Messrs. Zarr and Ringler moved that the schools be kept open nine months the ensuing year, and that there be a vacation of two weeks at the holidays and one week including the first of April, and that the schools be commenced on Monday Aug. 20.—Carried.

Messrs. Zarr and Ringler moved that a tax be laid of eight mills for school purposes, and two mills for building purposes.—Carried.

Messrs. Zarr and Ringler moved that, as the school term has been extended one month, the salaries of the teachers and janitors be reduced each five dollars per month, and that the salary of the principal of each school be fixed at seventy dollars per month—the principal of each room at forty dollars, the assistant of each room at thirty five dollars, the teacher of Welsh Hill school at forty dollars and the janitors each at twenty five dollars per month.—Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Ringler and Zarr it is ordered that the third Monday of each month be the time of the regular monthly meeting the current year, and that when we adjourn to night we adjourn to meet at the office of S. Knorr June 27, 1877 at 7½ o'clock p. m. to employ teachers for the ensuing school year, of which the Secretary shall cause notice to be published in the two principal newspapers of the place.

On motion the following standing committees were appointed to wit.

On supplies, Messrs. Ringler and Koons.

On buildings and grounds, Messrs. Graul and Jones.

On Grievances, Messrs. Zarr and Knorr.

Messrs. Zarr and Ringler moved that the Secretary be directed to procure an order book containing 1200 orders.—Carried.

On motion adjourned,

S. KNORR,
Secretary.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

The following decision of Judge Hall in relation to recanting jurors will be read with interest not only by the profession, but by persons liable to be summoned as jurors:

At the April term of Court in Bedford county, a very important case was tried before Judge Hall, in which D. Orr Alexander, of Altoona, was prosecutor and F. C. Alden and George S. Hamlin were defendants.—The charge was for embezzlement, in not accounting for moneys which the defendants, as agents of the prosecutor in the sale of musical instruments sold by them. The jury was charged by Judge Hall in the evening, and instructed if they agreed during the night, they might seal their verdict and separate until morning. The jury agreed during the night, and as per instructions of the Court, sealed their verdict. The next morning on appearing in Court, two of the jurors, Scott W. Ake and Joseph Weaverling, dissented from the verdict. Rules were issued on the dissenting jurors to show cause, and in discharging the rules, Judge Hall laid down the law in such cases in the following able and exhaustive manner:

OPINION AND ORDER OF COURT SUR RULE ON SCOTT W. AKE AND JOSEPH WEAVERLING TO SHOW CAUSE, &c.

The respondents were jurors duly empanelled and sworn in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alden and Hamlin, an indictment for felonious embezzlement. After being charged, the jury retired to their room, on Wednesday afternoon. Not being agreed at the hour of adjournment, they were granted permission to seal their verdict and bring it into Court on Thursday morning. This permission was granted with the consent of counsel for defendants.

By order of Court, made several years since, on the occasion of a similar trouble, no jury is permitted to render a sealed verdict except with consent of counsel and such consent is to be considered a waiver of the right to poll the jury.

The jury having informed the officer in whose custody they were, that they had agreed on and had sealed their verdict, were permitted by him to separate at about 11 o'clock.

On the morning of Thursday, when the Court assembled, the tipstaff in charge of the jury made complaint that during the night divers eaves-droppers beset the door of the jury room, and he was twice approached by the counsel for the defendants to give him information as to how the jury stood; and *before the jury came into the box to deliver their verdict* the counsel for defendants presented a written request to have the jury polled, and denied that he had agreed to the sealing of the verdict.

The agreement of counsel not having been noted of record, the Court, with some reluctance, ordered the jury to be polled. Therefore, the respondents dissented from the sealed verdict.

The crime charged being a felony, and the jury having been separated for a number of hours, this dissent made it necessary to discharge the jury and to hold the defendants to bail for appearance and trial at the next sessions.

And the whole circumstances of the case wearing so grave an appearance of suspicion, these rules were granted on the jurors aforesaid to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for having assented to a verdict in order to induce the officer to allow them to separate, with intent afterwards to dissent in Court, and thus thwart the due course of justice.

They have put in an answer, alleging that after they had agreed to the sealed verdict and separated, they were unable to sleep by reason of conscientious scruples and regrets, and that they could only obtain relief of mind by dissenting; that the assent was honest at the time, and not a feigned agreement to obtain a discharge, and that they only subsequently dissented impelled by a conscientious conviction of duty after hours of reflection.

If this is so, the rules must be discharged.

"If a jury declares themselves agreed when they were not, in order to induce the officer to permit them to separate, or if one juror should declare his assent, with intent afterwards of dissent in Court, this would be a great misdemeanor, and render the persons liable to summary punishment."—Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, in Lawrence vs. Strauss, 11 Pick. p. 501.

That a juror might agree without due reflection, and afterwards have a different view of the case, and might feel impelled by a high sense of duty to change his verdict, is true. And such a change from such a motive, whilst it would argue weakness in assenting, would deserve commendation.

But in view of the fact that a mistrial results in great expense to the county, and to the whole public who are in attendance at Court, and in great additional labor to the Court and counsel, the contingency of a mistaken assent and subsequent change of mind is very much to be regretted.

If the idea were suffered to prevail that jurors are at liberty to agree in the jury-room and afterwards to dissent in Court; that this is a right they have to exercise at their discretion, it would result in an enormous expense to the county, and in a serious impediment to the administration of justice.

The respondents, however, deny that they were approached by any one with the suggestion or solicitation that they should dissent in Court.

And although it is clear from the affidavits of the ten remaining jurors, as well as from the answers of the respondents, that they agreed voluntarily, and without being forced into acquiescence by any improper means, and after full discussion and deliberation, extending from 5 o'clock to 11 o'clock p. m., nevertheless under their affidavits that they changed their minds after further reflection from conscientious convictions of duty, there being no further proof to the contrary, the rules must be discharged.

The oath of jurors is to render a true verdict according to the evidence, unless they are discharged by the Court. They have no right to separate until they are fully agreed. The law requires an unanimous verdict. And in order to avoid intemperance and causeless delay, the jury are to be kept without meat, drink, fire, or candle until they all unanimously agree."—3 Black. Com., p. 375.

"If a jury eat or drink at all, or have any eatables about them, without consent of the Court, and before verdict, it is finable."—*Ib.*

But the modern practice is to allow the jury all these articles, and to allow them further to seal their verdict when they come to an agreement during the interval of Court, and to separate and assemble when the Court sits, to render the verdict in open Court. All this has grown up into practice out of a spirit of leniency toward jurors, so that they may endure no more discomfort than is really necessary.

But the English practice of taking a jury verdict (equivalent to our sealed verdict), which had begun before Blackstone's time, is characterized by him as a "dangerous practice allowing time for parties to tamper with the jury, and therefore *very seldom allowed.*"—3 Black. Com., p. 377.

And Huston, Justice, in Huidekoper vs. Cotton, 3 Watts, p. 59, speaks of the practice of sealing verdicts as being used in some, but not in other districts.

And it is said in 2 Watts' Pleas of the Crown, p. 309, that a jury verdict cannot be taken in cases of treason and felony.

The Court has power to allow a jury to seal their verdict without consent of counsel. The reason for asking their consent is that the right to poll the jury may be waived.

The great expense and labor of second trials can only be certainly avoided by compelling jurors to remain together until their verdict is taken with the consent of the defendant and with a waiver of the right to poll the jury.

If, as alleged by counsel, a defendant cannot waive such right in a case of felony, then in such cases the jury ought not to be allowed to seal their verdict.

It is ordered that hereafter in cases of felony, the agreement of counsel to seal the verdict shall be in writing, and accompanied with an express waiver of the right to poll the jury, and that no sealed verdict shall be permitted in a case of felony unless with waiver and consent.

This may work hardship on subsequent jurors, which must be charged up against the vacillation of these respondents and the failure of the defendants' attorney to abide by his agreement.

The opportunity of tampering with a juror is very manifest. The ascertainment of the juror to whom is to be conveyed the information that he has a right to dissent from a sealed verdict, seems to be practicable by eavesdropping according to the information given by the tipstaff in charge of this jury. A single weak-minded or corrupt juryman may necessitate a second trial.

The contingency ought to be guarded against. If there is no other way open to accomplish it, it must be done by refusing to other jurymen the privilege of sealing verdicts.

Rules discharged.

By the Court,

WM. H. HALL,
President Judge.

BOOK NOTICES.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society, located at 820 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, has issued the first number of a new Quarterly Magazine, whose purpose is to gather up the local and general history of the State, prepare and publish biographical sketches of our Revolutionary heroes—and make itself a depository of the notes and queries of historical doubts and criticisms.

In style, type and paper it is superior to anything in the periodical line which we have seen, and in every way worthy of the support of Pennsylvanians. It ought to have a very large circulation.

We understand that Col. Freeze, of this County, has prepared for the second number a "Note" giving the Indian name of "Roaringcreek," and some other matters connected therewith.

The Magazine comes at $3.00 a year. Address Townsend Ward, Secretary, 820 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

The *Christian Recorder*, a religious paper, published by the A. M. E. Church, has been shown us, and appears to be an excellent sheet. Rev. Alexander Williamson, pastor of the congregation in Bloomsburg, has the paper for sale weekly, and will be glad to furnish it to our citizens at five cents a copy. Those who see fit to take it will get the worth of their money, and at the same time assist in a good cause.

Items.

James Gillillan will become Treasurer of the United States on the 1st of July.

The suits against Peter B. Sweeny, of the Tammany ring, have been compromised by his paying $400,000.

At the burning of Glover, Sanford & Son's hat shop in East Bridgeport, Conn., on June 7th, thirteen lives were lost by the falling of the walls.

George W. Fletcher was hanged in Philadelphia last Monday for the murder of James Hanley. The murder was a cold-blooded and atrocious crime, utterly without justification, and Fletcher undoubtedly merited his punishment.

A fire at Galveston, Texas, on Friday last, destroyed twenty-six buildings in the business centre of the city, including banks, hotels, wholesale houses, and the Cotton Exchange. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000. One firm lost $750,000.

The South Carolina House of Representatives, by a two-thirds vote, have agreed to the impeachment of J. J. Wright, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, for drunkenness. Wright has been suspended from exercising the duties of his office.

The single scull race for $2,000 and the championship of America, between William Scharff and Evan Morris, was rowed at Pittsburg, on Saturday. The distance was five miles. Morris won the race by five lengths, in 36 minutes, 45 seconds. The race last year was won by Scharff by less than a length.

A gang of ruffians took possession of the night passenger train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, due at 4 o'clock a. m. in Jersey City, and robbed and nearly beat to death a passenger, Thomas Downing, of New York. Three of the scoundrels jumped from the train whilst running thirty miles an hour and escaped, one was arrested and locked up.

Two criminals in the Ohio Penitentiary have confessed that they were the murderers of a young girl named Mary Murray, in 1869. A young man, named Wiley L. Morris, was arrested, tried and convicted of the crime, but solemnly swore to his innocence to his last moments upon the scaffold. If the confession is a true one this young man was legally murdered. Much excitement exists at Pontiac, Ill., where the girl was killed.

The New Town Hall at Ayer. The elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value, and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton (Mass.) Journal.*

June 1 1m.

Spots upon the sun do not visibly diminish its brilliancy, but spots, pimples or blotches upon the face, neck or arms seriously detract from female beauty. They may, however, be completely removed by the daily use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Depot, Crittenton's 7 6th Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 c. June.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and arising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails, or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkels Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it and try it.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77–1y jl

Business Notices

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Buy your Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

For Fans or Parasols go to Lutz & Sloan's.

For Reaper repairs go to Harman & Hasserts.

June 8 4w.

New Dress Linens and Trimmings at Clark & Wolf's.

FOR SALE.—A desirable property on Fifth street, Bloomsburg. House new. Possession given immediately. Apply to

R. R. LITTLE, Bloomsburg, Pa.

June 15–2w

Wall Paper cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Just in. Parasols and Ladies' Neck wear. Clark & Wolf's.

Best value in Clothing can now be found in all the latest styles of Summer Clothing at the most astonishing low prices.

Men's Suits from $4.00.
Youth's Suits from $3.00.
Boy's Suits from $2.00.

Call and be convinced that the best place to buy your Clothing is at D. Lowenberg's.

A large assortment of New Calicoes, Muslins and Shirtings just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

Just received. Black Hernanis, cheap, Clark & Wolf's.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Base balls and bats cheap at Clark's Book Store.

NEW GOODS

just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets. Clark & Wolf.

Window Shades cheap at Clark's Book Store.

For a Nobby Shirt go to
For a stylish Suit go to
For the latest style of Hat go to
For the newest styles in Neck Wear
For fine India Gauze Shirts go to
Latest Styles, Lowest Prices,
can now be found at D. Lowenberg's

Window Shades and Wall Paper in great variety and cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Still another lot of Hamburg Embroidery. Clark & Wolf's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

New Linen and Other Dress Goods this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

To see is to buy. $1.80 Counterpanes, Clark & Wolf's.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand Reaper at Harman & Hassert's.

June 8 4w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is now informed that they can have a chance to select their SUMMER CLOTHING from the largest stock of Clothing ever seen in Bloomsburg. Call and see and judge for yourself and be convinced that the old reliable store is still ahead in selling at the lowest prices. D. Lowenberg.

Ladies' Skirts cheap. Just in. Clark & Wolf.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr. 27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

You can buy a Domestic machine for $40 at Clark & Wolf's.

Have you tried Kirby's Wild Cherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.–1y Wholesale Agents.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:

No. 6, $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5, 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2, 3 and 4, 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.

35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.

Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6, to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby warned against trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned, for hunting or other purposes. If they do, they will be punished according to law.

WILLIAM TROWBRIDGE,
SAMUEL GEIGER.

June 8, '77–3w*

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 50 cent chromo, for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Works.

A FORTUNE.

June 8, '77 June September and October J W & CO.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. FOWLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Frank & Walter in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, Aug. 7, '77, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. E. WALLER,
June 2, '77–4w. Auditor.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Dauchy & Co's Advt's.

BOOK See this, only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for

Mark Twain's New Scrap Book.

Apply with stamp to
John K. Hallowell
139 East Eight st., New York CANVASSERS
June 8'77–4w d

A Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the

POTATO BUG, CABBAGE WORM, CURRANT WORMS and other insects is

OUR PEST POISON.

Dallas PARIS GREEN is colorless in water, and is sprinkled. Sure death. No danger to plants, or to mankind. Costs 25 cents an acre. Sample mailed for 30 cents (4 lb. box.) Send for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Discount to the trade.

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Box 1918, 46 Cortlandt St., New York City.

For sale by S. J. Conner, Berwick, Columbia county, Pa. June 8, '77–4w d

6 New pieces sheet music, retails for $1.75, sent for 10 cts. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass. May 25, '77–4w d

25 ELEGANT CARDS all styles with name, 10 c. post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens co. N. Y. May 25, '77–4w d

Best bargains in America. Maps and Catalogue free. FARMS! L. F. Mancha Dover, Del. May 25, '77–4w d

Life and Health Without Drugs.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT. Dr. Pancoast's great work is Now

Agricultural.

Breeding Young Chickens.

Young chickens should not be kept with the fowls, but arrangements should be made for their accommodation elsewhere, as it is for many reasons much better to have them kept out of the range of the old fowls. A suitable location should be chosen, at a distance not too inconvenient from the house, where the hens with their young broods should be corped. The edge of a field or meadow may answer the purpose, or the orchard or lawn, or even the kitchen garden is a good place while the chicks are quite young. When a few weeks old, they may be removed to one or another of the first mentioned locations. At such places they can have a good, clear range, and can be fed and cared for much more satisfactorily than where a lot of old fowls or half grown chicks are constantly on the lookout for the frequent feedings served to the little ones.

It is sometimes well, in order to avoid the old chicks robbing the young ones, to have feed coops with slats too close together to admit the larger chicks, and into which the feed for the little ones can be put. One caution is suggested, and that is, do not place the food too much within range of the hen in the coop. Give her a share, but remember that, as she gets very little exercise, it is best not to feed her all she will eat each time as in the case of the young, growing and rambling chicks. At each coop there should be a water vessel, and its contents should be renewed every day. The coops in which the hens are confined with their broods should be without bottoms, the bare earth being the best floor, and they should be removed a short distance to fresh ground every few days. A few loose boards should be at hand to be used for floors in case of severe or long continued rains, and each coop should be provided with a suitable front, by which it can be closely secured at night, from the intrusions of such nocturnal pests as cats, rats, owls, and polecats, unless, perchance, you live where chickens can be reared without danger of visitations from such marauders, in which case, as a poultry raiser, you surely ought to be happy.

The great advantage of keeping the hens cooped is that the range of the chicks may by this means be chosen for them and varied as circumstances may warrant. They will not be dragged about in the wet grass by their roving mother, neither will each brood have to be hunted up at feeding time. This last point is, in itself, of no small importance, for although a feeding may frequently be saved by the non-appearance of a brood and the want of time to search for it, the chicks will soon show in their lack of growth the difference between frequent and regular feeding and the precarious living which an uncontrolled range usually affords.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Western Agriculturist.*

Feeding Growing Chickens.

As a rule, the poultry raiser feeds his young chicks liberally; and this is necessary in the early part of the season. The feed for the first month is ground corn wetted with water. This is a nearly unvarying bill of fare. Some give young chicks soaked stale bread for the first month. This is very good feed; and when the housewife has the time and the inclination to do the baking it is all right; but it becomes burdensome when large numbers are raised and fed in this way.

Some poultrymen who desire to raise extra fine chickens, feed them for the first month, at least once a day on hard-boiled eggs, crumbled and mixed with moistened crumbs or oatmeal. The average poultry-keeper, however, will not see the profit of this method, and will not practice it.

When the chicks are one or two months old, sour thick milk will be found a good feed for them. It should be scalded and mixed with wheat bran, or corn and oats chopped together. No great deal of thickening is required but enough to make a slop.

Unless the potato bug masters the situation, we always include boiled potatoes in our bill of fare for growing chickens. A potful is boiled in their skins; the water is drained off, and the potatoes turned into a stout wooden vessel and mashed. Sour milk and bran are then stirred in and the whole poured into troughs. We have always fed this mess liberally, and found it profitable to do so.

Whole grain should seldom be given to chickens in hot weather. They will be healthier and grow better on such diet as here recommended. Of course they should have their feed of ground grain night and morning, but not too much of it, especially of corn as it has a tendency to induce cholera. Oats and wheat are better.

The mooted question as to whether toads eat bees has been settled by M. Brunet, a writer in *La Nature*, who asserts that going into his garden one day, just before a storm he observed the bees crowding into their hives. Near one of the hives was a toad which every now and then rose on his fore-legs and made a dart, with surprising quickness, towards blades of grass. He was found to be devouring bees which were resting on the grass blades awaiting their chance to enter the hive. M. Brunet waited until twelve victims were devoured, expecting to see the toad's voracity punished with a sting, but no such result occurred. The toad was twice removed quite a distance from the hives, but both times he returned to the spot in a few hours.

Clover as well as grass should be cut before the bloom is past. Some of Professor Atwater's articles have clearly shown the extra feeding value of early cut hay. Prepare everything for haying that there may be no delay when the work commences. In the Northern States orchard grass and clover must be cut near the end of the month, and timothy soon after. Hay for sale may be cut somewhat later, as it will be heavier, though coarser than that cut early.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* writes: "Melon and cucumber bugs like radish leaves better than any other kind. I sow a few radish seeds in each hill, and never lose a plant. Earth worms, cut worms, white grubs, and in fact, all soft-bodied worms are easily driven out by salt sown broadcast. You can do no harm with ten bushels to the acre, but a half-bushel is ample. Dry slacked lime is also effectual."

The *New England Farmer* says: "No crop is so safe and sure as corn, and now that the war in Europe promises to advance the price still higher, it is the crop of all others for profit this year. The prospects in the West are not good, the wet weather having rendered extensive planting almost impossible. Corn is adapted to a great variety of soils; may be planted as late as June 1st, and grows best on freshly turned sod. It is a profitable crop; its stover being properly cured, is of great feeding value. Corn is cash. Plant that extra acre now."

Humorous.

The N. Y. *Herald* has discovered that "Nebuchadnezzar liked his spinach raw."

"Was not her death quite sudden?" said a condoling friend to a bereaved widower. "Well, yes, rather, for her."

A recent visitor (not from Chicago) says that Denver "is doubtless the largest city of its size in the world."

A late book is entitled "Half Hours with Insects." What a lively half hour one can have with a bee!

Several dogs were recently shot in the West End.—*Exchange.* Let them keep their west ends out of the reach of shot guns, then.

A millionaire in San Francisco has just paid $700 for kissing the family seamstress, yet people will persist in saying that prices are going down.

An Indiana farmer who posted a notice reading, "No hunting on this farm," was surprised to find it read, on a second inspection, "No, I hunting on this farm!"

"Susan," said the madame of a boarding school, "you say your young mistress wishes to absent herself from the class-room this afternoon, is the reason for staying away very urgent?" "Yes, mum, it is 'er-gent?"

Come now, this is getting too bad. An unscrupulous New Yorker has published and enlarged imitation of ex-Treasurer Spinner's signature as the line of march of the Russian soldiers to the Danube. The large blotty dashes are supposed to be the mountain ranges.

Many Romans who have toted coal, from the cellar all winter, will hear with no small degree of exasperation that a divorce can be obtained for $5 in Nebraska. The past cannot be remedied, but it may be well to keep this item pasted in your hat until next fall.

A Missouri clergyman is asked to vacate the pulpit just because he has three wives living and is suspected to have poisoned the fourth. Church congregations are becoming so particular that after a while a clergyman will not be permitted to have any earthly enjoyment at all.

An ingenious girl up on North Hill, who has never "a feller" in the world, goads the other girls in that neighborhood to madness by lighting up the parlor brilliantly and then setting her father's hat where its shadow will be boldly marked against the curtain.

As a man threads his shins through the maze of household goods to eat his dinner in the kitchen from an inverted washtub, he is convinced with the late J. H. Paine, Esq. that "there's no place like home," and for the sake of his fellow-man he is devoutedly thankful that there isn't.

John Weiss is reported as saying, in a lecture on "Music" at Boston, that "the earthquake widens in concentric circles till the earth's bosom swallows its own shudder and ten thousand harpstrings snap at the touch of its ruthless power." It must be worth two dollars to hear what John says when he slips on a banana skin.

A Milwaukee man was recently called in by a couple of disputants to decide whether a can of kerosene was explosive or not. To test the matter he thrust a lighted match into the can. As there is no telegraphic communication between this world and the next, publication of the decision will be postponed until after the resurrection.

Two staid and quiet German citizens of Indianapolis tried to kill each other, yesterday, in a quarrel over five cents' worth of dog meat. There ought to be some law limiting the right to kill to cases where, say thirty dollars in value is involved. The dog himself would probable rather have eaten the meat, bad though it was, than to have seen the sorrowful spectacle of two men fighting to the death about it.

Much has been written against the accordeon, but the first evening after a young man who practised on one moved into the second floor of a house on Union street, a smile lit up the face of the aged citizen who lay in sickness on the floor above. He said that he was now reconciled to death.

Said a man in Park Row yesterday, as he was listening to a Russian, "Of I hadn't speaks petter as a veller mit dem coffee mill in her mowet I vill go kif meinseluf mit a meat ax to some buryings ground."

A plain-spoken woman recently visited a married acquaintance, and said to her, "How do you contrive to amuse yourself?" "Amuse!" said the other starting, "Do you not know that I have my housework to do?" "Yes," was the answer, "I see you have it to do; but as it's never done, I concluded you must have some other way of spending your time."

A member of the New York Legislature has introduced a temperance bill, making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to a child under fourteen years of age. This is all well enough as far as it goes; but it is just as sad to see a boy of fourteen years and one month go up to a bar and call for a whiskey straight, as it is to witness a child thirteen years and eleven months old drink a gin-cocktail.

Among the many peculiarities of the late Mr. Finney was the manner of his public prayer. During the French and German war he was greatly exercised. He led in prayer in one of the Oberlin churches, and used these words: "O Lord, how long? how long? Bring this war to a speedy close. O Lord, they go on killing women and children and burning villages; and they call this civil warfare. O Lord, did you ever hear of anything so ridiculous?"

A maiden lady, not remarkable for either beauty, youth, or good temper, came for advice to a Mr. Arnold, as how to get rid of a troublesome suitor. "Oh! marry him—marry him!" he advised. "Nay, I would see him hanged first." "No, madam, marry him, as I said to you, and I assure you it will be but a short time before he hangs himself."

GETTING A GOOD HAND.—The London School Board is laying great stress upon the necessity of its scholars acquiring a good style of penmanship. This is quite proper. Many a young man has got (from bankers and others) large sums of money by means of clever handwriting. It is true that some of these young men have also got a term of penal servitude afterwards—but that was because they did the write thing in the wrong place.

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner 6th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. June

VEGETINE.

He Says it is True.

SENECA FALLS, NOV. 9, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 55 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called LUMBAGO. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by injecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint and was cured. My son went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the Vegetine, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.

Your Vegetine ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says VEGETINE is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says, "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful.

Very gratefully yours,
MRS. CATHARINE COONS.
Seneca Falls, Seneca county, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood. In the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
WILL CURE
CANKER HUMOR.

ROCKPORT, March 31, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:

Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking Vegetine. It gave me a good appetite and I felt better in every respect.

Yours with respect,
MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE
Nothing Equal to it.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., NOV. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly,
MRS. LEZIE M. PACKARD.
No. 16 Larange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

June 15, 77-1m

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1856, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from its first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these **Pills** may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 12, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Ferry and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876-

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

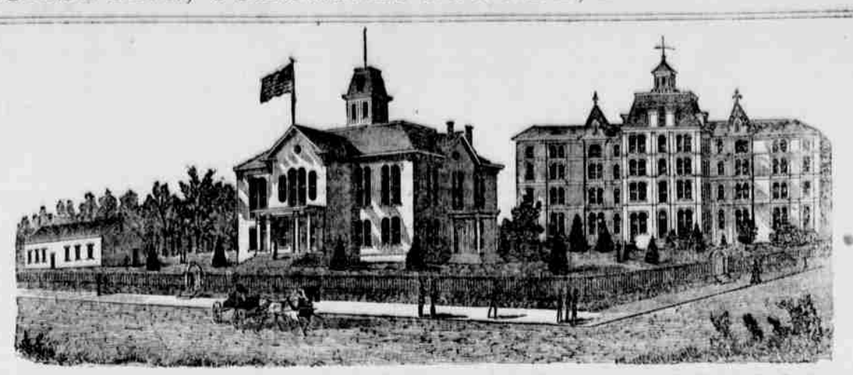
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the followin corresponding degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates o their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN
WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Prices lower than any House in the Country.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
April 7, '77.-tf.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & S. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold boards Points, Landsides Bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove**, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicen rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX,
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM'
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

100,000
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.

FACTS FOR AGENTS.
That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, everyone endorses it.
The Book of the Nineteenth Century.
Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGHAM, SMITH & BLACK, 731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 5-1y

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constables blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.
ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.
Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Scire in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 5 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.
We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN.
Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.
HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO.
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions.
Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 7, '77-tf

May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set metre s at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $3.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '75- C. W. MILLER, Sec

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap,*** which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

ALBRECHT & CO.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

The ALBRECHT & Co. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.
MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.
Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.
For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,
ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
1876.-1y.

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER, TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS
Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,
Barclay St., NEW YORK.
Aug. 11, '76.-49w k

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,35 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,35 a. m. 5,47 and 7,26 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,54 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville 12,15 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,00 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,5 a.m., 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers carried from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 11, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a.
" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m
Rochester..... 5.15 "
Niagara..... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.50 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.20 a. m
" Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.25 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
Time-Table No. 39. Takes effect at 4:30 A. M
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. p.m.	p.m.	p.m
8 05	4 58	9 48	Scranton	9 25	2 30	6 45
8 00	4 50	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	2 55	6 50
7 55	4 49	9 36	Taylorville	9 52	2 51	6 55
7 46	3 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 58	7 03
7 43	3 37	9 28	Plutson	10 06	3 46	7 10
7 32	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	3 52	7 15
7 27	3 27	9 15	The Wyoming	10 16	3 56	7 20
7 22	3 23	9 11	Maltby	10 20	4 04	7 26
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 25	3 47	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 50	7 13
7 13	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 13
7 07	3 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 32	7 18
7 03	3 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 37	7 21
6 58	3 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 39	7 26
6 54	3 01	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 32
6 45	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 45	8 05
6 39	2 48	8 36	Slocklodmay	11	4 00	8 20
6 15	2 30	8 19	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 01	8 39
6 09	2 25	8 14	Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 45
6 02	2 20	8 08	Berwick	11 3	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 13	8 2	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	9 20
5 52	2 10	7 58	Willow Grove	11 39	4 41	9 25
5 48	2 06	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	9 30
5 40	1 58	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 55	9 38
5 34	1 53	7 41	Bloomsburg	11 57	5 12	9 40
5 28	1 48	7 35	Rupert	12 2	5 08	9 45
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 07	5 14	9 52
5 20	1 40	7 26	Clark's Switch	12 10	5 20	9 56
5 13	1 25	7 11	Danville	12 25	5 38	9 25
4 55	1 10	7 04	Chulas y	12 32	5 47	9 40
4 50	1 15	7 0	Cameron	12 36	5 52	9 47
4 35	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 51	6 10	9 15
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Dec. 10, 1875.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.